TABLE IX-1
Summary of Long-Term and Short-Term Costs and Nuclear Risks

	Alternative 1 Continued Tank Farm Operation	Alternative 2 Subcase 1 Glass Shipped to Offsite Repository	Subcase 2 Glass in SRP Surface Storage	Subcase 3 Glass in SRP Bedrock	Alternative 3 Liquid in SRP Bedrock
Short-T <i>erm</i> Risks, man-rem	0,4	4.60 x 10 ³	2.57×10^3	2.57×10^3	2.19×10^{2}
Long-Term Risks, ^b man-rem	1.76×10^{3} 2.40 x 10^{4}	1.30×10^2	2.91×10^2	1.30×10^2	6.2 x 10 ⁴
Short-Term Costs, ^C millions of 1980 dollars	0^{a}	3600	3750	3610	7\$5
Long-Term Costs, b, c millions of 1980 dollars	510 ^d 3060 ^e	175	175	175	175

a. Short-term risks are defined to be those that are incurred from activities addition to preparing the waste as salt cake and sludge in modern tanks, because such activities are common to all alternatives. Short-term costs are treated similarly.

b. Long-term risks and costs are integrated for 300 years.

c. *All costs are in undiscounted 1980 dollars. Discounting of long-term costs would reduce their magnitudes to negligible fractions of short-term costs for any alternative.

d. This is enough for one cycle of tank replacement, and is more than enough to establish a trust fund for perpetual tank replacement.

e. This is enough to replace tanks every 50 years during the 300-year period, undiscounted.

f. These are risks if tanks are abandoned after 100 years with probability of 1.0. (An EPA proposed criterion indicates that administrative control should not be relied upon for more than 100 years.)